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## AN ARABIAN MEAL.

The Table Etiquette and Vices Served in an Oriental Palace.

We had two meals a day. About nine a. m. we all met in the great saloon to kiss our father's hands. As a rule our brothers and nephews, even those who were married and who live out of the house, shared our breakfast during the time our father lived in town with us. The dishes were all arranged and placed by the waiters on the long sofa (dining-table). This sofa is made of wood, and looked somewhat like a billiard-table, only ours was twice as long, a little wider, and about three inches high, with a ledge of about a hand's breadth running round its sides. We do not have separate dining-rooms, and the sofa is carried into the gallery at meal times. Though we had some foreign furniture, such as couches, tables and chairs, and sometimes wardrobes (my father's apartment contained a great deal of European furniture, which was more for show, however, than for actual use) we took our meals after the Eastern fashion, and sat down on the floor upon carpets and mats. Precedence was strictly observed at the table. My father always took his place at the upper end of the sofa; next to him, on his right and left, sat my older brothers and sisters, and the little ones (about seven years) took the lower seats. The fashion of taking people in to dinner is not practiced.

There is always a great variety of viands, often as many as fifteen dishes, richly dressed in many ways. Of meat and poultry, mutton and fowl were liked most. There was fish besides, and Eastern bread, and all kinds of sweets and dainties. As all the dishes are placed on the table beforehand, there is no attendance required; numerous waiters stand at some distance, drawn up in line to carry our special orders. Their services were mostly wanted by my father, who would send in portions to the smaller children, who were not yet admitted to table, or to sick people. At Bet II Menei he used to make me sit in a place where he could reach my plate. We had the same food as the grown-up people; but it was always a pleasure to us to have our dishes selected by him, and he himself greatly enjoyed doing so.

On sitting down to the table every one said in an undertone, but quite audibly: "In the name of the merciful Lord, and on rising: "Thanked be the Lord of the universe." My father always sat down and rose first. Clean plates were not handed to each person, as is the custom in Europe, but the various dishes (with the exception of rice) were served up in small plates, symmetrically arranged along the sofa, and two people could always eat out of one plate. Drinks were not shared at meals, but each person had his or her own glass. There was no talking unless some one was specially addressed by father; the greatest silence prevailed, which was very pleasant. Neither flowers or fruit were placed on the sofa. Shortly before and after each meal male and female slaves, smartly dressed, handed round basins to wash our hands. As a rule we used our fingers to eat with—knives and forks were deemed superfluous, and they were used only when European guests were entertained. Meats and fish were chopped up small beforehand, and we had spoons for all liquids. The upper classes perfume their hands after the Oriental custom with gold or silver castings. The coffee is very strong, boiled down to sirup, and filtered quite clear. It is taken without sugar or milk, and nothing is eaten with it except, perhaps, a very finely-chopped "crouton" nut. The second and last meal is taken every afternoon at four o'clock precisely, and nothing more is served after the same until breakfast the next morning. —Menei of an Arabian Prince.

## LEGAL DISTINCTION.

What Constitutes a Public Nuisance According to English View.  
In general the law of England does not prevent a man putting himself in peril of his life if he does not mean to lose it. If, however, he exercises this right so as to bring about what the law considers a public nuisance he exceeds the law. What constitutes a public nuisance is largely a matter of degree. Walking on the high seas at the Cape of Palms would clearly be lawful, as a full balloon has been enjoined as a nuisance at the suit of neighboring proprietors; but ballooning in free air is lawful, subject only to the technical trespass committed on occupiers of the earth beneath, and to the actual trespass in descending. For a man in pursuit of pecuniary gain to fall twice a week from a parachute in mid-air from a balloon left empty of gas behind him, constitutes such a combination of danger to himself, injury to the adjoining population, and demoralization of all within sight as would amount in law to a public nuisance. As to its prevention, it would be unlawful to stop Macromo from his business; but it would be lawful to hold back an amateur who for a bet was stepping into the lions' den. The difference between the lion tamer and the balloonist is in question is a question of degree. It is a case for a jury to decide, and to make law in the sense of applying old law to a new example; and an English jury may be trusted to give all the credit due to the daring of the performer. —London Law Journal.

—In a race between a zebra and an ostrich, held in Zanzibar recently, the prize was given the rider of the zebra although the ostrich came in a hundred yards ahead. The zebra's jockey claimed that his rival won on a fowl, and the judge sustained him. —Harper's Bazar.

## RATTLESNAKE VENOM.

Method by Which It Is Safely Extracted from the Serpents.

The snake is seized a short distance behind the head by means of a staff, having at its end a thong of leather passing over the end and through a staple, and this is tightened or loosened, as occasion may require, by means of a string extending up the handle. It has been found necessary not to confine the snake's head too tightly, as otherwise it can be induced to strike. The head being secured, a stick having its end covered with absorbent cotton is pressed against the snake's mouth, and it is teased until sufficiently irritated to strike its fangs into the cotton, which receives the venom and obviates any danger to the fangs, as it has been found in allowing snakes to strike against a savor the fangs are frequently broken off. Generally a snake will strike three or four times very viciously and then relapse into a sullen apathy. We have in vain endeavored to procure venom from our snakes by pressing over the poison glands, but this has been unsuccessful, except in one instance, unless the snake was chloroformed. And if this is done the reptile generally succumbs within a few days. This fact is mentioned, as it has been learned through the public prints that some experimenters in a neighboring city have succeeded in squeezing out the venom while the snake was active.

The quantity of venom obtained from different individuals varies greatly. From a large rattler, weighing perhaps three or four pounds, our first attempt resulted in securing about fifteen drops of venom after the reptile had struck three times; but if the process is repeated every day or two, a very small quantity is obtained. The smaller snakes give a much smaller quantity. The cotton, after having received its charge of venom, was removed from the stick and washed out carefully in glycerine, and by measuring the quantity of this substance first, and then after the venom had been added, we were able to tell accurately the strength of the solution, which consisted of eight drachms of chemically pure glycerine and one drachm of the venom. This is the preparation which was used in all the experiments, and it is called glycerine-venom. One fact should be stated as bearing upon the popular belief that snakes, if kept from water, are not poisonous. It was found that by keeping the rattlers without water for a week or two, the quantity of venom was materially smaller than when we allowed them free access to water, and that the color of the venom, which was yellowish green when no fluid was supplied, became much lighter in color when they had freely drunk.

We have never been able to induce our rattlesnakes to eat, although they have been tempted with a variety of food, but water was consumed largely. When the present supply of rattlers was first received it was a very easy matter to grasp any one of them behind the neck with a snake-staff, but experience has taught them that they must do something against their will, and now it is quite difficult to secure them, and even when secured it is difficult to make them strike; in fact, our specimen is now so tame that it may be handled with impunity, and it is the writer's belief that a rattler, if carefully and tenderly handled, will not bite the hand that grasps it. It is believed the Moqui Indians are aware of this, and it enables them to handle with impunity the venomous snakes used in their fearful dances, so well described by Captain John G. Bourke, U. S. A. Many persons suppose that the fangs of a rattler once removed the reptile is harmless for all time, or at least a year is required to replace the fangs. This is an error, for the writer has in his possession a rattler in which the fangs were twice replaced after an interval of three weeks only.

As the rattler doubtless knows when the contents of the poison gland is exhausted, as is evidenced by its refusal to bite after two or three efforts, he probably also knows that it is useless to show fight when the fangs have been removed, and this has been practically tried on one of our snakes. She continues to coil and rattle, but, no matter how much teased and irritated, makes no attempt to bite.

An interesting fact has been noticed important to record. It is that the rattler does not invariably use both fangs in striking; the muscular movement of either side of the jaw being quite independent of the other, and quite at the will of the reptile. The practical bearing of this point is that occasionally a bite will be found, and some doubt may exist if this was really due to the fangs being present. Another point of interest lies in the fact that if only one fang is plunged into the tissues, the patient will not have received so large a dose of the venom as if both teeth had been used, and a more favorable prognosis can be made.

## Nationality of Prize-Fighters.

It is an interesting study to go back over the nationalities of prize-fighters from the earliest times. There can be no question that Ireland has given to the world more real champions than any or all other nations. Jews have had prominence, such as Barney Aaron and Morrissey, but the German fighters have been few and far between. Whether it is because they are not by nature adapted to an assault at arms, I do not know. The Germans do not lack courage, as they make good soldiers and swordsmen, but as fighters they are signal failures. Go through the list of champions of the present day and you will find that most of them are either Irish or of Irish descent. Sullivan, Kilien, Cardiff, Kilrain, Bucko, Dempsey, all are Irish lads. Even Jim Smith, the champion of England, is more Irish than any thing else. In fact, the sons of Hibernia seem endowed with that peculiar courage necessary to stand up and take a good thumping, and they have well earned the reputation of being the greatest fighters. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## BROTHER JONATHAN.

Origin of the Name as so Frequently Applied to Americans.

When General Washington was appointed commander of the revolutionary army he went to Massachusetts for the purpose of organizing the forces of which he had been put in command, and to make preparations for the defense of his country. There was a great need of supplies necessary to carry on the war successfully against the British. He had many difficulties to contend with, and found it was almost impossible to obtain arms or ammunition in sufficient quantities to equip his men. Being unable to attack in such a condition he avoided any immediate conflict with the enemy, and it is said, thus earned the sobriquet "Brother Jonathan." On one occasion during this anxious period a consultation of his officers and others was held. At last, when it seemed that no way could be devised to make such preparations as were necessary, Washington is said to have remarked: "We must consult Brother Jonathan." This "Brother Jonathan" was Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, then Governor of Connecticut; a man in whom Washington always placed the greatest reliance, accepting his judgment, and courting his aid in council. On this particular occasion, as on many others, "Brother Jonathan," as the war Governor of Connecticut was called, was successful in supplying many of the demands of Washington's armies. He became a well-known figure around Washington's headquarters, and it came to be a byword with the officers of Washington's staff: "We must consult Brother Jonathan." In time all matters pertaining to the relations of New England to the rest of the thirteen colonies were considered as subjects for consultation with "Brother Jonathan." In this way the sobriquet became a cant phrase for New Englanders in general, and finally included all Americans and America just as the word Yankee originally applied to New Englanders (Yankee, Indian for English), has gradually been extended so as to include, if not the population of the entire United States, at least of the northern portion of the country. —Chicago Mail.

## COLLEGE HAZING.

An Unmanly, Cowardly and Utterly Un-American Practice.

Hazing is a practice that was brought over to this country from England, although there it differs somewhat from the petty tyranny of the American form in that it is a sort of continuous slavery of younger to older students. There, while it is but a result of the spirit of caste that stamps the society of the people and in its oppression is repulsive to those who believe in man's equality, it is free from the brutality and vulgarity which are too frequently brought to light on this side of the water.

Hazing is practiced only upon the students of the freshman, or first-year class. The uninitiated might think that the youth who are distressed in mind because of separation from the home of a life-time would exult sympathetically in those who have passed through the same experience of lonely sorrow; but pity is an unknown quantity in the breasts of college boys of the second year. They argue that it is but doing as they have been done by, and that it is the only cure for the chagrin which arises at memory of what they passed through during their first year.

It is said that college faculties have made repeated efforts to put a stop to these practices. If this is true it does credit to their desire to do right, but it reflects greatly upon their ability to control and direct those committed to their care. The extent to which these brutal practices are carried out can not be known because they are done in the night hours, and victims are as silent as executioners, it being considered unmanly to report their persecutors. The number of cases of extreme barbarism which are made public warrants the assumption that it would be difficult to exaggerate the evil.

An unmanly and cowardly practice, and so utterly un-American, college professors should transfer some of the eloquence employed in their lectures upon occult sciences to the chapel in denunciation of deeds which might not be so bad if confined to Apache Indians, but which are at war with all the teachings of humanity and gentlemanly conduct. —Chicago Herald.

## An Ohio Skunk Farmer.

Wilson Miller, a farmer living in Plum Township, Venango County, O., undertook some time ago to raise skunks for their pelts. Mr. Miller gave some points to a reporter about his novel enterprise. It has not as yet been a success, but he thinks in another season he can make it so. He began the business by capturing alive six skunks at the cost of a suit of clothes and three days' hard work turning over rail piles. The animals were kept in a light pen and bed freely in captivity. In two months the stock was increased from six to twenty-seven. About the time he began to think the skunk industry was a bonanza the entire nucleus of his ranch escaped from the pen and disappeared in a night. His intention was to kill off the spotted young, believing that in time this would give him exclusively black ones, the skins of which always command a good price in market. Mr. Miller said he could have captured some of the escaped young, as he knew where they concealed themselves in a rail pile, but he did not care to accept the responsibility of raising them by hand. He will do nothing more in the queer business until fall, when he will again capture a nucleus and try it once more. He has great confidence in being able to make it a financial success. —Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

—The latest man on earth has been "discovered" in St. Louis. He was arrested on the charge of lilying, and his name appeared on the docket as John Smith, because he was too lazy to give his name. When arrested he told the officer he did not work because he was too tired, and in court he was too lazy to speak. When asked if he was alive he replied he did not know.

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We will close the following goods at LOWER PRICES than ever named in this market:

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A large assortment of Astrican and Chinchilla Coats and Vests. A nobby line of Youths' Suits in Frocks and Sacks. Boys' and Children's Suits in great variety. We bought a large line of SHIRTS which we will close out in half dozen lots at wholesale price—WHITE SHIRT, 25 CENTS. A fine line of UNDERWEAR, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, TIES, &c., &c.  
Now is the time to buy Warm Winter-wear. Our Job Counters are full of bargains.

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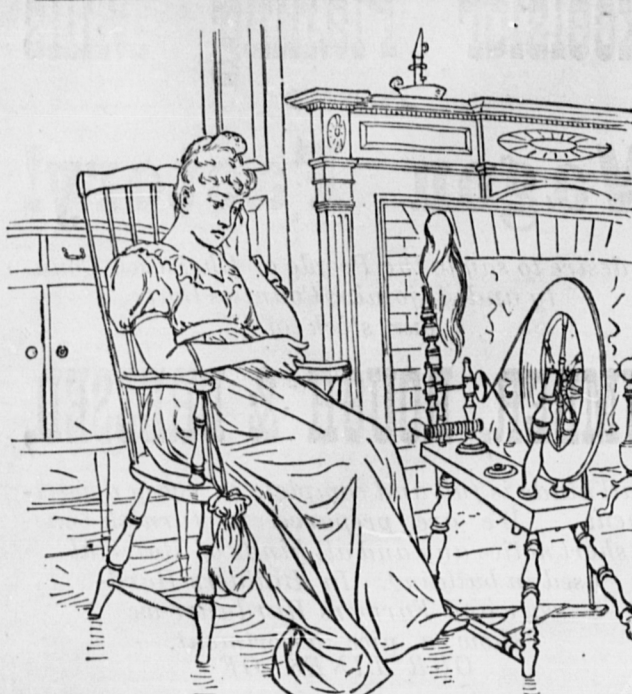












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Our modern maidens need not sigh since IVORY SOAP has been invented. Containing no free alkali—by which the skin is prevented. For linen washed with IVORY SOAP in snowy beauty! It never diminishes. But always, while it lasts, preserve its pristine gloss and lustrous finish.

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There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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#### CURRENT COMMENT.

##### A LITTLE TAPPI.

Editor Chas. Mescham, of the Hopkinsville Kentuckian is making that paper one of the brightest sheets issued by the country press in the State—Franklin Favorite.

##### A POET SAVED.

We have received a poem at this office entitled, "Why Do I Live." We can answer this by saying, "Because you sent the poem by mail instead of bringing it in person."—Clarksville Chronicle.

##### A SAW-CY FELLOW.

The Mt. Vernon Star, speaking of a serial story it intends publishing, says: "The boys have saw fit to call it, etc." Now if the Star will saw wood and have fits a few times its grammar may be improved.—Henderson Gleaner.

##### COMMENDABLE REFORM.

Charles Mescham has instituted a commendable reform with the new year by dropping the "South" from his sprightly paper, the Hopkinsville Kentuckian. South Kentuckian is entirely too long—Paducah Standard.

##### GETS THERE JUST THE SAME.

The South Kentuckian has wisely asumed the name of the Hopkinsville Kentuckian. By any other name the paper is just as good. We all welcome its coming; even if there be a brevity in name it details the news just the same.—Clarksville Progress.

##### AN UNKIND INSINUATION.

Many of our exchanges are expressing surprise that eighteen hundred girls have graduated from the Boston cooking schools and yet the death rate in the city is not large. It is probable, however, that only a few of the graduates have availed themselves of the opportunities offered by their education.—Henderson Gleaner.

##### LOGAN'S DUTCH CHESTNUTS.

Efforts are making to discontinue the teaching of German in the public schools of Louisville. We are happy in being able to inform the Kentucky Press Association that the abolition of German in the schools will have no effect upon Col. Emmett Logan's annual supply of fresh German anecdotes.—Frankford Capital.

##### HE DIED FOR OTHERS.

James Givens, the young Englishman whose heroic exploit on the burning steamer Hams, cost him his life, is another "Jim Bludsoe." The London press is said to be full of tributes to his bravery and self sacrifice and compare him to the character immortalized in Col. Hays' famous poem.—Evansville Tribune.

##### THE EDITOR REMEMBERED.

The lady who recently sent us a pin of sausage, a jar and a dish of preserves, a bucket of chow-chow pickle and a dish of cucumber pickle is known far and wide for her whole-souled generosity, but we refrain from publishing her name, lest she might not like to see her generosity

#### SOME LITTLE THINGS.

##### Why They Are of Much Importance to a Truly Tidy House.

Sweeping is an art; a homely art, perhaps. It is an art, because it is not a science. It is a homely art, because it is not a profession. It is an art, because it is not a science. It is a homely art, because it is not a profession.

##### THE COLLAR-MAKER'S NEEDLE.

The collar-maker's needle is not unlike the upholsterer's. The netting needle has a little branch at each end, and with it goes a broad "mesh" of ivory or polished wood. The knife-point hem needle, with its broad blade, was invented to suit the men at the Chicago Stock Yards. The broom-maker's needle, like the sailor's, has to be pushed with a steel palm. That which the milliner uses a spring eye which the heavy thread enters when the side of the eye is pressed.

##### THE NEEDLE FOR FILLING RUGS.

The needle for filling rugs has given place to an ingenious machine which does four times the work. The beading needle is slender and long. The rag baster's needle is like the needle for filling rugs, but it is shorter and has a broader blade.

##### THE MAKING OF A NEEDLE.

The making of a needle is a very laborious matter in Germany, France and England, where it is done by hand. The polishing there requires sixty or seventy days. But in America it has called forth some of the most interesting and delicate inventions in machinery of which this country can boast.—N. Y. Herald.

#### FOOD FOR THE BIRDS.

##### Curious and Interesting Facts About the Cuckoo Caterpillar.

The mission of the caterpillar may be considered as twofold. He has to reach the chrysalis stage, from which he will emerge as a butterfly or moth, and then perpetuate his species; and he is an admirable machine for the conversion of vegetable matter into a form in which it can be digested and relished by birds. He stands for the feathered world, indeed, in exactly the same position that the ox and sheep occupy in relation to man. Although partial to seeds and fruits, birds are not vegetarians in the broad sense of the term, and would starve had they nothing but leaves to devour, whether the leaves of the rose or the cabbage; the caterpillar, however, is the rescue and forms the intermediary link. He possesses an appetite of extraordinary voracity, and, in the course of his not very long life, eats many hundred times his weight of vegetables, and converts them into a rich and nutritious food for the birds.

##### WHIT'S CREAM VERMIFUGE.

WHIT'S CREAM VERMIFUGE is the largest 25-cent worm medicine in the market, the dose being small, it is the cheapest. It is its own purgative, and does not require to be followed by the nauseous dose of castor oil or other purgative medicine. Full directions on every bottle. For sale by H. B. Gardner.

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#### ARKANSAS, TEXAS

##### California Short Line.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad The Great Through Car Route. Two Trains Daily to Arkansas Without a Change. Only One Change to Texas and California.

##### Elegant Parlor Chair Cars on all Daily Trains.

Seventy-two miles shorter and many hours quicker for all points in Texas, Mexico and California than any other route.

##### Memphis and Little Rock, Ky.

##### DAY OR NIGHT

##### A NEVER FAILING WELL OF MINERAL WATER AT STABLE WATER GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST.

##### Come One! Come all! PAY A SMALL FEE AND GET THIS FINE WATER REGULARLY.

##### THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY!

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